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in the town of Medicine Lodge. It essentially agrees with the generic descriptions given by Baird and Girard, and Garman. The large rostral plate, while "not prominent above" as compared with that of *Heterodon*, is nevertheless seen to have a slight absolute elevation, when viewed tangentially to the upper surface of the muzzle; it is also somewhat prominent at the sides, and is well produced anteriorly. While much less sharply compressed and pointed than in *Heterodon*, its peculiar and on the whole prominent development seems to indicate a burrowing habit. It departs noticeably from descriptions of *R. Lecontei* in the relation of the upper labials to the orbit—a fact to which Prof. Cope called my attention before I had studied the specimen. The upper labials are, as usual, eight in number—the seventh largest—but the fifth alone enters the orbit, nor does the fourth very closely approach it, being crowded out by the upper part of the fifth, which is laterally much produced. There are nine lower labials, the fifth largest. The ventral scutellæ are 206; the subcaudal 54, of which the first 45, the 47th, and the 49th, are entire, the others bifid.

Baird and Girard's description of this species says, "Prefrontals large compared to the post-frontals." It would certainly seem that this must be a mistake. In any event, the Kansas specimen is like most other serpents in having the post-frontals emphatically large as compared with the prefrontals. The loral plate is long and narrow. The orbitals and the number of rows of dorsal scales are as in other described specimens of this species.

The number of transverse dorsal black bands considerably exceeds that hitherto seen in this species, being forty-five—the thirty-third opposite the anus. The snout and the dorsal surface between the black bands are bright red, the lateral flecks in those bands bright yellow. The ventral surface of the body is rather sparsely marked with more or less subquadrate black spots of various sizes.

The tail is relatively somewhat longer than is indicated by authors for *R. Lecontei*, being $\frac{2}{13}$ (or nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ instead of nearly $\frac{1}{8}$) of the total length.

This red and jet and golden reptile is, in life, one of the most beautiful serpents of North America. It might well be called the *Belle Snake*, in allusion to the elegance of its appointments. It is one of those brilliant faunal features so common in subtropical lands, and of which we see just the beginnings on the southern border of "sunny Kansas." The locality at which the specimen was found is not far from the isothermal line of 60°, which passes thence northwestward to the vicinity of Fort Wallace. The species, known only from the southwestern portion of its range (southern California) when first described, and later found at various localities to the southeast, east, and northeast, is here recorded from a locality which must represent nearly its extreme northeastern limit.

Previous to seeing this specimen, a snake which could hardly have been of other than this species was described to me as occurring a few miles west of Medicine Lodge. The species doubtless belongs also to the fauna of southern Colorado.

As this form is likely to prove but a variety of *R. Lecontei*, I will not venture to assign it a name, but will merely suggest that if it should at length appear that its distinctive characters are stable, it should be named after Prof. Cope, who is its true scientific discoverer.

ADDITIONS FOR 1885 AND 1886 TO THE LIST OF KANSAS COLEOPTERA.

BY WARREN KNAUS, M'PHERSON, KAS.

Of the following list, four species, Nos. 5581, 5587, 5613, and 5624, were taken by Mr. E. H. Kern, in Rooks county, in June and July, 1885. The remaining 51 species were taken principally in the counties of Rooks, Norton, Phillips, Cloud, Saline, and Finney. The collections from Rooks, Norton, Cloud, and Phillips counties were made in July, 1885, and those from Finney county, in the immediate vicinity of Garden City, in May, 1886. With these additions, the list of Kansas Coleoptera comprises about 2,115 species, and Kansas still leads all other States of the Union in the number of catalogued Coleoptera. For the determination of the species of this list, many thanks are due Mr. Henry Ulke, of Washington, D. C.

The numbers prefixed are those of Henshaw's list:

24*a*. Cicindela violacea Fab. Saline and Riley counties.
59. Cicindela togata Laf. Cloud and Mitchell counties, July and August.
316. Bembidium bifossulatum Lec. Salina, October.
394. Bembidium constrictum Lec. Mitchell county, July.
——. Tachys near vittiger Lec. Salina.
676. Amara terrestris Lec. Finney county.
873. Lebia atriventris Say. Salina.
884. Lebia pleuritica Lec. Phillips and Saline counties, July.
962. Brachynus americanus Lec. Salina, April, May, and June.
970. Brachynus conformis Dej. Salina, April, May, and June.
1064. Agonoderus indistinctus Dej. Finney county.
1206. Anisodactylus cœnus Say. Salina.
2132. Staphylinus mysticus Er. Salina.
2175. Philonthus quadricollis Horn. Salina.
2274. Xantholinus emmesus Grav. Salina.
2305. Stenus renifer Lec. Salina, May.
2463. Stenus punctatus Er. Mitchell county, July.
2508. Cryptobium sellatum Lec. Salina, September.
2717. Bledius semiferrugineus Lec. Salina, Finney county.
2776. Trogophlœus memnonius Er. Salina.
2828. Olophrum obtectum Er. Salina.
2896. Eleusis pallidus Lec. Salina.
3142. Scymnus cinctus Lec. Salina, June.
3493. Hister dispar Lec. Salina.
3609. Saprinus plenus Lec. Finney county.
3649. Acritus exiguus Er. Salina.
3856. Monotoma picipes Hbst. Salina.
3964. Heterocerus mollinus Kies. Salina.
4132. Horistonotus Uhlerii Horn. Rooks county, July.
4313. Melanotus depressus Melsh. Salina, June.
4809. Polyclasis bifaria Say. Wabaunsee county, (Popenoe.)
5188. Hydnocera tricondylæ Lec. Norton and Phillips counties, July.
5312. Hemiptychus ventralis Lec. Salina.
5521. Aphodius crassulus Horn. Finney county.
5570. Aphodius Walshii Horn. Finney county.
5581. Ochodæus biarmatus Lec. Rooks county, June.
5587. Bradycinetus ferrugineus Bv. With the last.
5613. Trox scabrosus Bv. With No. 5581.
5624. Trox sordidus Lec. With No. 5581.
5785. Lachnosterna nitida Lec. Salina, May.
6619. Cryptocephalus guttulatus Oliv. Buffalo.
6913. Galeruca maritima Lec. Cloud county, August.
7105. Coptocycla purpurata Boh. Salina, August.
7207. Epitragus plumbeus Lec. Rooks county, July, August.
7817. Mordellistena aspersa Melsh. Mitchell county, July.
7843. Mordellistena morula Lec. Phillips county, July.

7866. Mordellistena æmula Lec. Rooks county, July.
7918. Notoxus talpa Laf. Rooks county.
7948. Anthicus confinis Lec. Salina.
7951. Anthicus difficilis Lec. Barton county, April, May.
8374. Apion floridanum Smith. Salina, August.
8628. Acalyptus carpini Hbst. Rooks county, July.
——. Anthonomus, not described. Phillips county, July.
8667. Anthonomus mixtus Lec. Salina, one specimen.
8677. Orchestes niger Horn. Salina, June.
8832. Cœliodes nebulosus Lec. Salina, June.
8885. Trichobaris plumbea Lec. Ottawa county, July.
8896. Onychobaris pectorosa Lec. Norton county, July.
——. Centrinus, not described. Buffalo.
9163. Hylesinus aculeatus Say. Salina, Norton and Dickinson counties, November.
9223. Brachytarsus alternatus Say. Phillips county, July.

SECOND LIST OF KANSAS PARASITIC FUNGI, TOGETHER WITH THEIR HOST-PLANTS.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN, PH.D., AND M. A. CARLETON, MANHATTAN.

The fungi here enumerated (not limited strictly to the parasitic species) were collected for the most part in the vicinity of Manhattan, Riley county. A few of them, however, have been collected in adjoining counties, or in others but little farther distant, and it has not been thought necessary in such cases to name the special locality. The species numbered 4, 15, 33, 54, 60, 88, 107, 122, and 129, were collected in the western half of the State, but have not been seen elsewhere. The species not collected originally by ourselves have the name of the collector following in each case, but specimens have been submitted to us for examination. In this connection we would acknowledge with pleasure the kind assistance we have at all times had in the determination by Mr. J. B. Ellis of Newfield, New Jersey. The plate accompanying this paper contains a representation of the spores of all the species of Puccinia so far as found in this State, and will doubtless be of great assistance in determining the Kansas forms of this interesting genus.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

The numbers in parentheses refer to the List of Fungi. The figures are magnified about 320 diameters.

Fig. 1. Puccinia amorphæ, Curtis (19).
2. P. amphibii, Fuckl. (20).
3. P. artemisiarum, Duby (21).
4. P. asteris (22).
5. P. caricis, D. C. (23).
6. P. circææ, Pers. (24).
7. P. solida (25).
8. P. convolvuli, Cast. (26).
9. P. flosculosorum (A. & S.) (27).
10. P. galiorum, Lk. (28).
11. P. graminis, Pers. (29).
12. P. grindeliæ, Pk. (30).
13. P. helianthi, Sz. (31).
14. P. lateripes, B. & Rav. (32).
Fig. 15. P. lithospermi, E. & K. (33).
16. P. malvacearum, Mont. (34).
17. P. maydis, Carrad. (35).
18. P. menthæ, Pers. (36).
19. P. nigrescens, Pk. (37).
20. P. petalostemonis, Farl. (38).
21. P. pruni-spinosæ (P.) (39).
22. P. saniculæ, Grev. (40).
23. P. seymeriæ, Burr (41).
24. P. silphii, Sz. (42).
25. P. smilacis, Sz. (43).
26. P. violæ, Schum. (44).
27. P. xanthii, Sz. (45).